Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX] MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1809. 2604.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

THE INTRIGUES
OF
The Queen of Spain
WITH THE
Prince of Peace and others.
Written by a Spanish Nobleman and Patriot, who alone can be acquainted with the intrigues and amors of the above personages
For sale by
Cottom & Stewart.
August 14.

FINE PASTURE.

WE will be ready in about ten days to furnish butchers and others, Pasturage on our island, for any number of cattle not exceeding 100.

Philip Alexander,
John Luke.
July 29. d

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,
Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.
ALSO,
36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.
James Patton.
April 19.

TO HIRE,
By the month or year,
A Negro Man, *a sailor.*—He will be hired low if taken by the year.
Enquire of the Printer.
July 29.

FOR SALE,
50 hogsheads SUGAR,
150 bags COFFEE,
10 hogsheads Antigua RUM,
40 bales best COTTON.
Joseph Riddle.
July 10. d

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Roufett's CIGARS warranted of the very first quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do. Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.
HE HAS ALSO,
A General Affortment as ufual of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES for sale.
Dec. 2.

TO RENT,
A convenient and well finished BRICK HOUSE, at the head of King-street and near to good water. Apply to
James Sanderfon.
August 30 d

NOTICE.

BENJAMIN DULANY, sen. esq. having by his indenture of assignment, dated the eighth day of the present month, conveyed to me all his estate, real, personal and mixed, except the Bank Stock and money in deposit now standing in his name, in trust for certain purposes therein mentioned:—This is therefore to give notice to all tenants and others holding property under lease or otherwise, from, or belonging to the said Benjamin Dulany, sen. esq. or who are in any wise indebted to him, that he or they are hereafter to pay and account for the same, to me only or my order.

Daniel F. Dulany.
Sept 11. 1m.

For Freight or Charter,
THE FAST SAILING SHIP
UNITED STATES,
GEORGE BARNETT, Master:
218 tons burthen, or 2200 barrels, will be ready to receive a cargo in four days. For further particulars apply to
Marsteller & Young.
September 12. dtf

Sale at Auction.
On Monday, September 25th, will be sold at public auction,
The good Schooner
SALLY & CHARLOTTE;
Burthen 54 tons, and well found, now lying at the wharf adjoining Mr King's Lumber-yard. She will be sold on a credit of three, six and nine months, with good notes and approved indorsers, on the bank of Columbia or Alexandria. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
John Travers, Auctioneer.
George Town, Sept. 18.——21 dts

Joseph H. Mandeville,
KING-STREET,
Has just received and for sale,
50 boxes Fresh Raisins,
40 do. Lemmons,
1000 New Goshen Cheese.
15 hhds 3d and 4th proof Rum
12 do. 1st quality Brown Sugar.
ALSO,
3000 bushels Lisbon Salt,
2500 do. Corn, and
70 tons Plaister.
September 11. d3w

NIGHT SCHOOL.

THE subscriber returns his most grateful acknowledgements to the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity for their past favors, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same, He likewise begs leave to inform them that on MONDAY, the 18th instant, he will commence his Night School, where will be taught, as usual, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, &c. &c.

Any young gentleman wishing to be instructed, will please to make early application to
G. W. Carlin.
September 14. d2w

TO LEASE,
On a low ground rent for ever, and on very advantageous terms,
A VALUABLE half acre Lot of Ground, situated on Washington and Duke streets, with a fine corner Lot. There is on the said property three frame buildings, one has been used as a pot house, but could be easily altered into any thing else, as it is a large and strong building—the others are dwelling houses—They will be leased with the ground which will be rented as it is, or laid out in lots to suit the purchaser:
Enquire of
M'Knight and Stewart.
August 18

FRENCH NIGHT SCHOOL

WILL be opened on the first day of October, at 6 o'clock in the evening, on the principles of Dufief's Grammar, at the house formerly occupied by the Bank of Alexandria. Great attention will be paid to the application and orderly behavior of the scholars, and terms may be known by applying to
A. W. Preuss.
Who continues to give private lessons in French, Spanish and German, and translates papers from and into these languages, with dispatch and accuracy.
September 20. d

PRIME UPLAND COTTON.

NOW LANDING,
From on board the sloop Favorite Patsey, capt. Fessenden, from Charleston;
124 bales Upland Cotton, of A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY. selected solely for retailers,
ON HAND.
25 bales ditto:
All of which SHALL be sold on as eligible terms as can be purchased in market.
E. Gilman.
July 18. d3t law6t

PRIME NEW YORK
PORK,
FOR SALE BY
Trueman Brafhears.
August 26.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,
One elegant London made Patent PIANO FORTE, with additional Keys to C and Pedal.
One plain do. with additional Keys and Pedal.
ON HAND,
One plain home-made do. a little used.
August 9.

MOLASSES.

20 hogsheads RETAILING MOLASSES, for sale by
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.
June 10.

John G. Ladd,
Has just received and offers for sale,
80 chefts Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, of the ship Arthur's cargo imported in June last.
ALSO,
2 pipes & half pipes choice old Port Wine.
10 boxes ladies' Morocco Shoes.
200 casks fresh Stone Lime.
August 22.

Just Received, and now offered for sale,
A few Pots W. India Sweetmeats, viz.
Orange Peal,
Mamey Apple,
Pine Apple,
Ginger. } IN POTS.
Guava Jelly in pots and boxes.
Tamarinds.
Excellent Lemons in boxes.
Limes, and Oranges.
Smoaked and pickled Salmon.
Sounds and Tongues.
Pickling Vinegar, and Groceries as usual.
Thos. Patten.
August 22.

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,
Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,
A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,
Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to
John Longden.
May 13.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr. JOHN DULIN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.
E. Dulin.
June 2. dtf

ROSE HILL FOR SALE.

This healthy, beautiful, and well improved SEAT is now offered for sale
It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in wood. No land is better adapted to the use of Plaister of Paris, and there is some very valuable meadow land upon it.
For terms apply to W. H. Foote, esq. upon the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles county, Maryland.
Benjamin Dulany, jr.
September 14. d

Baltimore College Lottery.
On Monday the 2d day of Oct. tickets will advance in price to Eleven Dollars.
Present price, whole Tickets 10 50
Half do. 5 50
Quarter do. 3 00
For sale by
R. Gray.
September 23.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber passed his Note of hand for 18 dollors, payable to captain George Terrett on the 25th of December, 1809, for the hire of a Negro Girl named Sukey—She having absented herself from my service, I caution all persons from harboring her at their peril.
Henry Marshall.
September 22. d3t*

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,
A GOOD MALE COOK.
Apply to the Printer.
September 21. d.

☞ Notice.

I WISH to sell, the unexpired lease of 8 years, from the 10th day of December next, in the elegant and commodious HOTEL I now occupy in Alexandria. This establishment is justly celebrated as affording the best accomodations on the continent, and to a man of attention and abilities in the line of his profession, cannot fail to yield a handsome fortune. The proximity of this property to the seat of government, being but about six miles from the capitol, over the Potomac Bridge, the growing importance of Alexandria, and the increase of the business of the house since the residence of the present occupant, all conspire to prove, that there is not a more eligible situation in the United States.

Attached to the tavern, is a well conducted coffee house, supported by a respectable subscription.

Together with an insurance office.

There are at present twenty four yearly boarders of the first respectability, in the hotel.

The whole house is elegantly furnished, and to a person who takes the lease, the greater part of the furniture will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

William Caton.
September 20.

JAMES BACON
Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has
Recommenced the Grocery Business,
At his Store on King near Washington-street.
WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,
A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,
Warranted genuine, particularly his
TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,
Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.
May 2. dtf.

Copper Smith & Tin-Plate-Worker,

THE subscriber continues to make and repair all kinds of COPPER & TIN WARE, and also carries on the BRASS-FOUNDERS' BUSINESS under the direction of *William Fletcher*, and will execute any work in that line.
FOR SALE,
15 boxes 10 by 12, and 15 do. 8 by 10 Bohemia Window Glass, of a good quality.
TO LET,
The House on Fairfax-street, occupied by myself, which is made to accommodate one or two families—I will give a lease on moderate terms. Also, the Brick House on the corner of Prince and Royal-streets, and one Blacksmith's Shop with a set of Tools.
For Sale or to Let on a Ground Rent for ever,
63 feet of Ground, fronting on King-street and running back 100 feet to a 10 feet alley, it is situate nearly opposite the diagonal pump in a good part of the town.
The highest price will be given for old Copper, Pewter, Brass and Lead.
George M'Munn.
Who has for hire a handsome light *Coaches* with a careful driver.
August 30. 3m

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

From the New York Evening Post.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.
No. X.

"*Proofs of the corruption of gen. James Wilkinson and of his connection with Aaron Burr,*" &c.

The general was not yet, however, discouraged from further attempts of this nature. His next application was to another Spanish governor, who did not take the pains that governor Folch did to save appearances. Mr. Salcedo passing through Philadelphia to go to the government of Texas, the general thought it a good opportunity for an experiment; if Mr. Salcedo could be prevailed upon to give a certificate of exculpation, it was well; if his answer was unsatisfactory it might be suppressed. Thus reasoned the general, but he reasoned wrong; the answer was very unsatisfactory, and he could not suppress it. They were published in the Philadelphia Gazette, and the copies (No. 52) can be proved to be authentic. The queries are first pointed to Mr. Salcedo's means of information in the office of Don Andreas Armesto, in '95, '96 and '97; 2d, to the receipt of the 9640 dollars, by Power, or any other money or pension to gen. W.; 3d, whether he would not probably have known such payments had they been made? 4th, whether Powers or myself had access to the archives, and what were our characters; 5th, a prayer for general information that may be useful, and particularly to know in what estimation W. was held by the officers of his Catholic majesty.

Mark the answer;

"Governor Salcedo *cannot and ought not* to answer the foregoing queries, excepting that part which relates to the character and conduct of Mr. D. Clark, and hereby declares that this gentleman was universally known at all times in Louisiana as a zealous patriot of the United States, an upright man, and of the highest integrity both in his public and private affairs, always preferring the public good to his own interest."

What a dreadful rebuff is given to our inquirer by this blunt answer? Governor Salcedo cannot and ought not to answer any of the foregoing queries, except that part which relates to Mr. Clark, and why? Because he could only answer them by revealing the intrigues of his own nation, and exposing the citizens she had seduced from their allegiance. If he could have given an answer favorable to Wilkinson's views, he has shown that he could and would have done. He has shewn in my case, that when he can bear an honorable testimony in favor of innocence, he does it with pleasure. No principle stands in the way of giving exculpatory testimony. But duty prevents his answering any queries respecting Wilkinson. The conclusion is plain; he "ought not to speak the truth, because it will expose an adherent, a pensioner of his nation, and he cannot speak any thing but the truth if he answers at all. He is therefore silent, and this very silence is more convincing than the most energetic words.

Any other man but our hero would have been discouraged in pursuing this course of justification. He however persevered and with the same success. The mental derangement ever attendant on guilt induced him to apply to Mr. Andrew Ellicott, for some testimony in his favor. We have his answer dated the 21st January, 1808. Let us see whether it contains a single expression that may be construed into a presumption of innocence—this is his own testimony, and it is so important that I lay it at once before the reader:

Lancaster, Jan. 21st, 1808.

SIR,

In reply to your favor of 16th, I assure you that during my residence in our southern country, I do not recollect to have ever received a hint, that the late Mr. P. Nolan was concerned in any plans or intrigues injurious to the United States. On the contrary, in all our private and confidential conversations, he appeared strongly attached to the interests and welfare of his country.

With that candor which is due from one gentleman to another, I shall relate the whole of my agency in the business in which you allude. Mr. Eppes's resolution in some measure removes the injunction of secrecy.

Before I left Philadelphia in the year 1796, as commissioner on behalf of the U. States, to carry into effect our treaty with Spain, President Washington communicated to me in the most confidential manner possible, that *suspicions* had been signified to him of certain citizens of the U. States, improperly connecting themselves with the Spanish government, among whom you were publicly noticed. He thought it a business of so much importance, both to the honor and safety of the country as to merit a thorough, though private investigation, and directed me to pay a strict attention to that subject.

On my arrival at Cincinnati, it was hinted to me that you had several interviews, (some of them private) with a Spanish agent, and who it was asserted had brought a considerable sum of money into Kentucky. This information appeared to me at that time to merit so little attention, that I never communicated it to our government. Immediately on my arrival at Natches, I heard the common reports of the time from Green, Hutchins and others; they never had any influence on my mind. The doubts and suspicions of Colonel Burr and the late Daniel Clark made some impression, but never so much as to be the subject of a communication. About the latter end of May or the beginning of June in the year 1797, I was minutely informed of the mission of Mr. Power to the states of Kentucky and Tenessee—the object of the mission with the proposition he would make to those states, to induce a separation from the union, and that he was instructed by the Baron de Carondelet, not to *return* without having an *interview* with *you*. His being so often detained & examined in the states above mentioned, was owing to letters which I had forwarded to confidential friends for that purpose. Mr. P. left Natchez, to effect the object of his mission, on the 5th June, 1797, which I believe is the date of my communication to the department of state on that subject. In October, 1799, I received (and probably) from the same source, the outlines of a plan for dismembering the U. States, in which your name is mentioned as one of the principals; and that the correspondence between yourself and the officers of his Catholic Majesty, was decyphered by the aid of a pocket dictionary. This circumstance I think is mentioned in my communication (†) to the department of state on that subject bearing date the 14th day of November, 1797.

In the beginning of November, 1793. a confidential letter of governor Gayoso fell into my hands for a short time, in that letter you, with several others, was mentioned as having been in the interest and pay of Spain. The interesting parts of that letter were reduced to cypher and accompanied my despatches of the 8th of the month above mentioned. The original is, I presume in the hands of either D. Clark, or Thomas Power.

About the 16th October, 1799, capt. Portell, who then commanded at Apalachy, informed me that at N. Madrid, in the year 1796, he put on board a boat under the direction of Mr. T. Power $ 964) for your use. I questioned him frequently whether this money was not on account of some mercantile transaction, he declared it was not. He likewise mentioned several other gentlemen who received money from the Spanish government by the same conveyance, and assured me that they were considered as pensioners by the officers of his catholic majesty. I entered the $9640 on a piece of paper (now in my possession) and handed it to capt. Portell, who told me it was correct.

Thus far is one side of the picture—Let us now take a view of the other. So far as your conduct in that country, while we were both employed in it, came under my observation, it was perfectly correct, and such as I shou'd expect from a gentleman and a friend of his country, and is mentioned with eulogium in several of my communications to the department of state.

I am sir, &c.
(Signed)
ANDREW ELLICOT.

General James Wilkinson.

This application was made to Mr. Ellicott at the time the court of inquiry was sitting at Washington. Was his answer communicated to them? I believe not. Had the witness contented himself with presenting the favorable "side of the picture," had he merely stated that the general's conduct, "as far as it came under his observation was unexceptionable," his testimony would have been blazoned to the world. But Mr. Ellicott felt too deeply the duty of a conscientous witness. In telling the truth he felt himself bound to tell the whole. The rank of the applicant, his favor with the government, could not induce him to pass over in silence those circumstances which in his opinion marked the general's conduct with suspicion, and had excited those of his government; he has detailed them, and in every point they corroborate the testimony of Mr. Power, and coincide with the other public facts I have laid before the public. The "SUSPICIONS OF WASHINGTON ARE WIDE AWAKE," says Wilkinson in his cypher letter to Gayoso. "President Washington communicated to me," says Mr. Ellicott, "that SUSPICIONS had been signified to him of certain citizens of the United States, improperly connecting themselves with the Spanish government, AMONG WHOM YOU [Wilkinson] WERE PARTICULARLY NOTICED." Again, compare the hints which Mr. Ellicott says he received at the time of Mr. Power's *frequent and private interviews with the general*, the *minute information* he received in May or June '97, of his mission to Kentucky and Tennessee, his orders from the Baron not to return without an interview with Wilkinson, the impediments he met with, occasioned by the active patriotism of Mr. Ellicott, the confidential letter he perused from Gayoso, the *pocket dictionary* cypher, and the communication of Mr. Portell—compare these with the testimony of Mr. Power, remark the coincidence of dates and other circumstances, reflect that this proof could not have been obtained but by the agency of Wilkinson himself—and then adore that Providence which thus leads guilt to produce evidence for its own conviction.

All these attempts at exculpation proving abortive, the accusation appearing in a most respectable form, something was necessary to satisfy the public mind—an investigation of some sort must be had; &one of that species was resorted to which offered the greatest facility to his acquital: a military court of enquiry must be composed of men intimately connected with the general, and in some degree under his controul, while the want of a compulsory process to procure the attendance of witnesses, it was forseen would deprive the prosecution of the most material evidence in its support.

The result of this enquiry, without intending any reflection on the gentlemen who composed the court, was such as might have been expected. Their sentence expressly states that they had no evidence of the receipt of any money from the Spanish government, but the copy of an account current presented by him (W.) together with several letters from Nolan. The court therefore could give no other sentence than the one they have signed, that there was no evidence (meaning, I suppose, that none had been laid before them) of the general's having received a pension of money for corrupt purposes from the Spanish government. It is extraordinary, however, that none of the documents presented to the court, particularly this all-important account current, have never been laid before the public. They are expressly referred to in the sentence, and as they were essential to the general's justification, as well as to that of the gentlemen who acquitted him of all suspicion. Had he desired it, doubtless those vouchers would have been published. He has not desired it, and he has important reasons for the omission. Precision is dreadful to guilt; dates and sums are troublesome articles to get rid of; and it is much more convenient to say I have presented a satisfactory account, than to give the items of which it is composed. Though I have it in my power to examine the papers presented by general Wilkinson to the court, yet the administration may compare them with the evidence I now produce. If this be done, as I trust it will, without prejudice or partiality, I have not the slightest doubt that evidence may be drawn from them which will confirm the truth of the charges I have made.

On the subject of this enquiry I need not enlarge: it has deceived nobody; it has not removed a single imputation of guilt; and its result was clearly forseen from the moment of its institution.

It gave, however, to general Wilkinson, an opportunity of making and ushering into the world charges on my reputation of the most serious import, which it is one part of my present design to evince were false and malicious.

Let me remark, however, before I commence this investigation, on the singularity of the court's permitting witnesses to be examined to discredit a man, who did not appear as a witness before them, and to contradict testimony which they refused to admit, for I take it for granted that my evidence, as laid before the house of representatives, and the documents I then produced, were not considered as being before the court, or they could never, with any decent regard to their reputation, have declared in their sentence that there was NO EVIDENCE of the general's having received money for corrupt purposes.

I am endeavored to be discredited—

1st. By an attempt to shew that I continued an intimacy with Wilkinson, inconsistent with a knowledge of his guilt.

2d. That my evidence has been contradicted by other testimony.

3d. That I have before profaned the sanctity of an oath.

4th. That I was concerned in the conspiracy of Burr.

Under some of these heads I believe all the public calumnies resorted to by general Wilkinson may be arranged. I shall examine and refute them in their order.

(To be continued.)

†*This communication was in cypher.*

From the United States Gazette.

The following handsome essay upon the state of affairs in Europe was written, by a gentleman from the European continent in the latter part of the year 1808, soon after we heard of an organized opposition in Spain to the fell tyranny of Bonaparte. The concluding paragraph was then in some sort prophetic of what has since become fact.

REFLECTION UPON THE AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

A ray of light has at length penetrated the gloom in which the continent of Europe has so long been shrouded. Hope seems to whisper, that the long wished for moment is fast approaching in which mankind is to be delivered from the most dreadful of tyrannies.

Storms cannot be perpetual. The tempests which disturb the atmosphere, and the convulsions which rend the earth, are permitted for a while to exert their violence, in order to bring the elements to a just equilibrium. The storms of war and revolution which agitate the affairs of nations, serve to keep alive the energies of man and to correct the ever-growing abuses of government. And as, the fiercest tempests which agitate the material world quickly subside, when once their rage is at its height, permitting the efforts of man and the genial influence of nature to repair the havock they have occasioned; so, may we hope that this raging and destructive tempest which has so long spread desolation through the political world and which now appears to have arrived at its utmost pitch of fury and violence, shall, ere long, be quelled by an overruling Providence, and succeeded by the calm of peace and prosperity.

At a period of confusion which appeared remediless, of tyranny which fancied itself beyond the reach of danger, of lawless robbery which set at defiance all restraint; at this dreadful period, a spark from the surrounding ruin has suddenly kindled into a flame a courage which had long lain dormant, but which now unites with virtue and honor to nerve the arm that is stretched forth against triumphant wickedness, and that threatens to lay prostrate in the dust a merciless and insulting despotism. A nation has at length arisen with one consent to hurl defiance at the oppressor of mankind. She rushes undaunted upon the veteran legions which have long been accustomed to conquer almost without resistance, and whose sole object in conquest has been the plunder of those whom they subdued.

Napoleon cannot expect to destroy in one day, and by a single movement, the enemy which now opposes him. We have heretofore seen him without striking a blow, bring to his own terms the generals who commanded against him;* we have beheld him surround the armies of his enemies, and, as by enchantment, annihilate their power.† But these almost unexampled success are to be attributed principally to the rapidity of his marches, the celerity of his manœuvres, and the immense superiority of his forces. The troops against whom he has hitherto contended were already half conquered by the terror of his name. And so extensively and effectually had his abject partisans propogated the opinion *that his power was irresistible*, that he would, in a short time, have had no other use for his armies than to remain inactive spectators, while the sovereigns of Europe, in obedience to his mandates, peaceably deposited their crowns at his imperial foot-stool. But in the war which is now kindled against him, he will not be able to compel his enemies, before quitting the field of battle, to subscribe to a hasty and ruinous peace.‡ Victory will now be succeeded by new combats; fresh troops will rush in to supply the place of the fallen, and they will advance with a courage inspired by fury and revenge.

In a regular war of sovereign against sovereign, the soldiers who fall in battle are calmly replaced by others whose movements are those of mere machines. But when a nation rises to oppose an invading power

* *General Mack, &c.*
† *The Prussian army.*
‡ *Marengo and Austerlitz.*

By an attempt to shew that I conti-
n intimacy with Wilkinson, incon-
with a knowledge of his guilt.
That my evidence has been contra-
by other testimony.
That I have before profaned the
of an oath.
That I was concerned in the conspi-
Burr.
er some of these heads I believe all
blic calumnies resorted to by general
son may be arranged. I shall exa-
nd refute them in their order.
(To be continued.)

From the United States Gazette.

llowing handsome essay upon the
of affairs in Europe was written, by
tleman from the European continent
latter part of the year 1808, soon af-
e heard of an organized opposition
ain to the fell tyranny of Bonaparte.
concluding paragraph was then in
sort prophetic of what has since be-
fact.

TION UPON THE AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

y of light has at length pen trated the
n which the continent of Europe has
been shrouded. Hope seems to
, that the long wished for moment
pproaching in which mankind is to
vered from the most dreadful of ty-

ns cannot be perpetual. The tem-
which disturb the atmosphere, and
volsions which rend the earth, are
d for a while to exert their violence,
r to bring the elements to a just e-
um. The storms of war and revo-
which agitate the affairs of nations,
keep alive the energies of man and
ct the ever-growing abuses of go-
nt. And as, the fiercest tempests
agitate the material world quickly
, when once their rage is at its
permitting the efforts of man and
al influence of nature to repair the
they have occasioned; so, may we
at this raging and destructive tem-
ich has so long spread desolation
the political world and which now
to have arrived at its utmost pitch
and violence, shall, ere long, be
by an overruling Providence, and
led by the calm of peace and pros-

period of confusion which appeared
ess, of tyranny which fancied itself
the reach of danger, of lawless rob-
nich set at defiance all restraint; at
adful period, a spark from the sur-
g ruin has suddenly kindled into a
courage which had long lain dor-
ut which now unites with virtue
or to nerve the arm that is stretched
gainst triumphant wickedness, and
eatens to lay prostrate in the dust a
ss and insulting despotism. A na-
at length arisen with one consent
defiance at the oppressor of man-
She rushes undaunted upon the ve-
gions which have long been accus-
o conquer almost without resistance,
ose sole object in conquest has been
der of those whom they subdued.
leon cannot expect to destroy in one
by a single movement, the enemy
ow opposes him. We have hereto-
him with o t striking a blow, bring
vn terms the generals who com-
against him;* we have beheld
round the armies of his enemies,
by enchantment, annihilate their
But these almost unexampled suc-
to be attributed principally to the
of his marches, the celerity of his
res, and the immense superiority of
s. The troops against whom he
rto contended were already half
d by the terror of his name. And
sively and effectually had his abject
propogated the opinion *that his
as irresistible*, that he would, in a
he, have had no other use for his
nan to remain inactive spectators,
sovereigns of Europe, in obedi-
his mandates, peaceably deposited
wns at his imperial foot-stool. But
r which is now kindled against
will not be able to compel his ene-
ore quitting the field of battle, to
to a hasty and ruinous peace.†—
will now be succeeded by new com-
sh troops will rush in to supply the
he fallen, and they will advance
ourage inspired by fury and re-

gular war of sovereign against so-
he soldiers who fall in battle are
placed by others whose movements
of mere machines. But when a
es to oppose an invading power

ral Mack, &c.
Prussian army.
engo and Austerlitz.

---

ich comes to destroy its laws, its liberties,
altars, its all that it holds dear, every in-
idual of the community feels himself in-
ested in the cause, and is roused by any
ional misfortune to ten-fold zeal and ac-
ity.

It was not to be expected that among na-
ns, who by their manners and customs
ve long been connected with France, en-
bled by the corruption which she spreads
ong her neighbors, fettered by the nar-
w policy of their own government, and
based by the dread of their own rulers.*
mong nations of this description, it was
to be expected that a spirit of frenzy and
nthusiasm should ever be exhibited e-
al to the destruction of this monstrous
oduct of the French revolution, this gi-
ntic tyranny which threatens to trample
der foot all law and order. A movement
e that of the Spaniards could never have
en produced in any but a proud nation
used by atrocious insults and injuries to a
st indignation of its wrongs, and to a pro-
er sense of its own power and importance;
nation too, that disgusted by the weak
easures of its own government, had long
ffered a secret fermentation, and was thus
repared to act with unanimity and energy
henever a great occasion should call forth
s exertions.

The sovereigns of Europe in their war
on the continent, have been more solicitous
to preserve their crowns than to protect
their subjects; they have evinced greater
dread of sacrificing a part of their territory
than of endangering their national inde-
pendence. While their whole thoughts
have been bent upon preserving the integri-
ty or extending the limits of their domini-
ons, they have, in fact, been undermining
the foundations of their power; for they
have, by their conduct, greatly diminished
the reverence and affection of their sub-
jects; and they have *prepared them to re-
ceive tamely the yoke of servitude, by a guil-
ty participation in the schemes* or *a blind
submission to the will of the common ene-
my.*†

Bonaparte has, until lately, been careful
to color every attack upon the continental
powers with some specious pretext. He
has not marched into their territories with-
out a formal declaration of war, nor with-
out setting forth against the sovereigns or
their cabinets some grievances (real or pre-
tended) as the cause of his aggressions. His
conduct, therefore, though unjust, has not
been of such an atrocious nature as to a-
rouse the indignant spirit which, like the
electric spark, is sometimes found to per-
vade in an instant every member of a com-
munity. But in his measures towards
Spain he has pursued a very different course.
While preparing her subjugation and ruin,
he affected to disclaim every thought of do-
ing her injury; while meditating the most
infamous treachery, he was prodigal of ex-
pressions of friendship and regard. If he
entered her territories, it was, he declared,
in order to aid her in subduing Portugal,
and in regaining a free intercourse with her
colonies by expeditions that were to compel
England to a peace. So sincere did his respect
for her national independence appear, that,
amidst the internal divisions by which she
was agitated, he commanded his generals to
observe a strict neutrality. He pretended
to be an unconcerned spectator of the abdi-
cation of Charles, of the fall of the prince
of peace, and of the accession of Ferdinand
VII. to the throne. But he has, of a sud-
den, torn off the mask; he has exposed his
infernal machinations to the view of the
world. The nation of which he styled him-
self the friend and ally suddenly sees her
government overthrown; and upon express-
ing her regret rather than indignation, hears
a ruthless master announced, the first act of
whose unfeeling myrmidons is to shed the
blood of her citizens.‡

The whole conduct of Bonaparte towards
the Spaniards has been calculated to excite
in their bosoms horror and disgust, and to
engage on the side of vengeance every feel-

---

* *The recent risings of several of the German states do not militate against the sentiments here expressed. Since the writing of this article a spirit of patriotism has burst forth in various parts of the German empire, when at that time, nothing but infatuation and the most abject submission prevailed.*

† *Written in October last under the Jefferson-ian administration.*

‡ *On the 2d of May, when the queen of Etruria and her brother were forced by the French to leave Madrid, the latter was observed to express great reluctance, and even to weep bitterly, at which the people were much affected and irritated. At this moment an aid-de-camp to the savage murderer of the duke d'Enghein (Murat) rushing on at the head of a gang of French imperial blood-hounds, commenced a scene of slaughter in which several thousand inhabitants of Madrid were destroyed.*

ing of the heart. They have seen their old monarch in bondage, the young prince whom they had called to the throne detained a prisoner, their queen obliged by a pretended confession to cast a stain upon the birth of her own offspring; in a word, they have seen the whole royal family, by force and treachery, brought under the power of the usurper of their rights. In all these dark transactions, the Spanish people have been accounted as nothing; it seems to have been expected that they would endure, without murmuring or resistance, any outrage or oppression that might be brought upon them. They have been treated like a herd of unresisting animals ready to submit themselves to the first creature of Napoleon who should be placed over them. Neither their manners, their habits, their opinions, nor their prejudices have been at all taken into consideration; they have been looked upon as a degenerate race which had lost every vestige of its origin, and all remembrance of its ancient glory. All these circumstances have conspired to give the Spanish insurrection a character which renders its success probable, and which interests in its behalf the whole world. The proclamations by which it was announced, and the efforts by which it is supported, display none of that caution and reserve which indicate uncertainty or fear. The undissembled feeling of the nation here discovers itself; it is this which dictates the reproaches and threats directed against Napoleon, which palliates nothing, which softens no expression of hatred or indignation. Here are no declarations of cabinet to cabinet, but the manifestoes of a whole people against an individual; here is heard a formidable and imposing voice, a voice which is exerted in the maintenance of rights which are natural and unalienable, a voice to which the daring usurper of these rights cannot be insensible. Napoleon has never, until lately, been openly accused in the face of the world; he has never before heard a language so haughty and contemptuous;* he has always been treated as a lawful sovereign, though in reality but a lawless and upstart tyrant, a robber, a perjurer, the arch foe of all that is legal and just.

Whatever be the issue of the present contest in Spain, it must lead to important consequences. When a whole body politic is set in motion, its movements will be communicated to surrounding bodies. The nation that bravely rises in defence of its liberties, *must inspire other oppressed nations with a disposition to support it in the struggle*, or to *avenge it if it fail.*

A. B.

* *See the Spanish proclamations.*

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, *Sept.* 21

DEAR SIR,

The brig Regulator, arrived here last evening in 16 days from Porto Rico. She brings letters to a gentleman of respectability, dated Porto Rico, Sept. 1, which state, 3 vessels arrived there from Cadiz, one in 25 days passage, bringing official accounts of a most bloody battle being fought near Madrid, in which the French lost 48,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

The battle was fought by general Cuesta and the English, who had formed a junction, and it is confidently believed that Madrid would immediately be evacuated by the French.

Yours Respectfully.

SPAIN.—Letters are in town (via N. York) as late as Cadiz 22d July. We have seen one of this date which states that the French retreating armies, lay waste the harvest as they evacuate the provinces, and the advancing combined forces have to draw supplies from the coast. This will increse the demand for provisions in the Spanish ports.

(Balt. Fed. Gazette.)

LONDON, *August* 4.

Spanish papers to the 14th and Portuguese to the 19th ult. arrived this morning. The following are their contents:

"BADAJOZ, *July* 14.

"The English head-quarters are at Correa, and their advanced guard at Plasentia; Gen. Wellesley has promised that by the 10th inst. he would be in front of our army on the right bank of the Tagus. On the 5th the English arrived at Placentia, and on the same day the French burnt the town of Calera, and afterwards retired to Talevera de la Reyna.

"On the 7th inst. the English were preparing to pass the Tietar.

"LISBON, *July* 17.

"Seville papers have been received to the 7th inst. which state, that Lieut. Gen. Venegas, made a report to the Central Junta, dated the 11th inst. informing the Junta of a glorious action which took place in the night between the 28th and 29th of last month, in which he routed five French regiments of foot, 2 of horse, 2 of chasseurs and one of Uhians, with the loss of 114 slain and many wounded, according to the report of the deserters."

[Lisbon Gazette, July 17.

The ship picked up at sea by the Virago, and brought into Plymouth, from a letter found in a bottle on board, appears to be the Reliance transport, S. M. she carried troops from this country to Canada, and afterwards took in a cargo of timber at Quebec for England; soon after sailing she encountered a tremendous gale of wind off the coast of America, in which she lost all her masts, and bowsprit, her stern completely stove in, and the ship filled with water, and several of the crew washed overboard; on the 25th May the Aimwell, Conklin, fell in with her, took out the remainder of the crew, consisting of the mate, four seamen, and two passengers, and then abandoned her. She was fallen in with by the Virago, in lat. 25, long. 44.

WILEY BLOUNT, esq. is elected governor of the state of Tennessee—and not Mr. Cocke, as some time since stated.

Treaty with France.—The following is taken from a London paper of July 19. The report has probably arisen out of the circumstance of Mr. Armstrong (who was about returning to the U. S.) being induced to remain in France, from some propositions made to him by Mr. Hauterive.—*Freeman's Journal.*

Letters were yesterday received from Rotterdam till the 13th inst. One of them mentions that gen. Armstrong on the part of the government of the U. S. had arranged with the ministers at Paris a commercial treaty, the conditions of which were all agreed and determined; and it remained only for the ratification of the ruler of France and the American president. The letters adds, that one of the duplicates had been forwarded to Napoleon for his approbation and signature.

DIED, on Thursday evening last, in the 62d year of his age, Mr. ALEXANDER REIGNAGLE, one of the managers of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Theatres.

His talents as a musical composer were unrivalled in this country. His intrinsic goodness of heart, and the mildness and urbanity of his manners endeared him to his friends, by whom his loss will be sincerely regretted.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, by virtue of a deed of trust dated on the third day of September, 1807, from John Bogue to himself, Ludwell Lee and Charles Alexander, will, on TUESDAY, the 14th of November next, at four o'clock of that day, at the tavern of Benjamin Thornton, in the town of Leesburg, & county of Loudoun, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money,

A Tract of Land,

in the county of Loudoun, on the north side of the main road from Leesburg to Alexandria, and about one quarter of a mile to the eastward of Goose Creek, containing 114 acres, which land is in the possession of the said John Bogue, or so much thereof as will pay the expences of the sale and the sum of 143 dollars and 33 cents, with interest due by the said Bogue to Mrs. Frances Alexander, administratrix of Charles Alexander, esquire, deceased, and the further sum of 286 dollars and 66 cents, with interest thereon, due to the heirs of the said Charles Alexander.

Edmund J. Lee,
Trustee.

September 19. dts

SAMUEL BROOK
HAS IMPORTED
35 bales of coarse and fine Plains and Kerseys—
Which are for sale at *Thomas C. Wright's* in George Town.
September 14—15 eo9t

☞ PRINTING in all its various branches, handsomely executed with accuracy and dispatch.

For Lisbon;

THE FAST SAILING SHIP
UNITED STATES,
GEORGE BARNETT, Master:
Will sail in a few days, having a considerable part of the cargo engaged. For freight of the balance, or further particulars, apply to

Marsteller & Young.
September 25. dtf

Five Dollars *Reward.*

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the subscriber living on the main road leading from George Town to Alexandria, about the time of the camp meeting in Fairfax county, a likely bright bay HORSE, nearly 15 hands high, a little lame in his left fore leg, which may be easily discovered after riding. He has a small white spot in his forehead and is unshod. Whoever takes up said horse and returns him to me, or gives such information as will enable me to get him again, shall receive the above reward.

Augustine Alexander.
September 23—25. 3tawtf

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE and desirable FARM, in Loudoun county, Virginia, within 8 miles of Leesburg, and 2 miles from Waterford, on the Fredericktown road, containing upwards of 300 acres, of which about one third is in woods; has on it a handsome two story stone DWELLING HOUSE, three rooms on a floor, a brick kitchen adjoining, with two rooms, a stone Milk House and an excellent spring of water quite convenient, a barn with stables, separate stone stable and other out houses. Also, a good FARM HOUSE, two good apple orchards and a suitable proportion of meadow.

This land is situated in a fine, fertile, healthy, well cultivated country and good neighborhood; in which are many of the society of Friends and within two miles of their meeting house; is well watered and may be put in a high state of cultivation by the use of Plaister, to which it is well adapted. It lies within five miles of a landing on the Potomac River, from whence flour is boated to the markets of George Town, Alexandria, or the city of Washington, for fifty cents per barrel. The above property will be sold on liberal terms—Apply to John Williams, Waterford, or to the subscriber in Alexandria.

Joseph Janney.
September 25. law

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE,

(LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR.)

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
Mrs. Wood and Mr. Warren.

ON TUESDAY EVENING,
SEPTEMBER 26,
WILL BE PRESENTED,
An Historical Play, in 5 acts (not acted here these 6 years.)
CALLED
THE FIRST PART OF
HENRY THE FOURTH;
OR,
The Humors of Sir John Falstaff.

King Henry the 4th,	Mr. Cross.
Prince of Wales,	Downie.
Prince John of Lan'r.	Mrs. Jacobs.
Worcester,	Cone.
Northumberland,	Wilmot.
Hotspur,	M'Kenzie.
Douglas,	Charnock.
Sir Ric'd Vernon,	Master Barrett.
Westmoreland,	Jacobs.
Sir Walter Blunt,	Briers.
Sir John Falstaff,	Warren.
Poins,	Miller.
Peto,	Wilmot.
Gadshill,	Jacobs.
Bardo'ph,	Harris.
Francis,	Blissett.
Carriers,	Messrs. Francis and Jefferson.
Lady Percy,	Mrs. Jefferson.
Hostess Quickly,	Francis.

End of the Play,
NEW COMIC SONG,
"Clutterbuck and Higginbottom,"
By Mr. Jefferson.

To which will be added
A COMEDY in two acts, called,
THE SULTAN;
OR,
A Peep into the Seraglio.

Soliman,	Mr. M'Kenzie.
Osmyn,	Mr. Jefferson.
Grand Carver,	Mr. Miller.
Elmira,	Mrs. Jefferson.
Ismene,	Mrs. Seymour.
Roxalana,	Mrs. Wood

☞ The Theatre will positively close for the season on Thursday the 5th of October.

PUBLIC SALE.

Under a decree of the honorable the circuit court of the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, the subscribers will expose to public sale at the coffee-house on the 14th day of next month, on a credit of sixty and ninety days,

An Undivided moiety of a rent of £ 131 18 per annum,

Payable for ever, charged on a lot of ground situated at the intersection of Wolfe and Union-streets and extending southwardly along the west side of Union street one hundred and fifteen feet, and westwardly along the south side of Wolfe street sixty two feet six inches' The payment of this rent is secured by valuable permamen improvements on the lot.

And if from the sale of the above rent. charge the sum required by the decree of the court cannot be raised—the subscribers will then proceed to sell, at the same place, and on the same credit—

One undivided seventh part of the reversion in fee,

Expectant on the death of Jane Roberdeau, widow of Daniel Roberdeau, deceased, in the following Lots, that is to say. one Lot on the east side of Water street between Wolfe and Wilke's streets, in front on Water-treet 51 feet 3 inches, in depth 125 feet, and bounded on thee north by an alley 4 feet wide.—On this lot is erected a handsome and convenient 3 story brick dwelling house, with the usual out-houses—And two other lots adjoining each other on the west side of Union-st. between Wolfe and Wilke-streets, in front on Union-street forty one feet, in depth one hundred and twenty five feet.

R. I. Taylor.
Cuthbert Powell.

September 8. d30t

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, Sept. Term, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the Executor of Charles Wadsworth, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for six weeks in the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*.

Test.
ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

THIS *is to give notice*, That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of CHARLES WADSWORTH late of the county aforesaid, merchant, dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 6th day of March next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 6th day of September, 1809.

James Patton, *Ex'r.*

September 6. eo6w

Washington Tavern.

Geo. Talbott & Francis Hall,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken that commodious tavern, in Alexandria, well known by the name of the *Washington Tavern*—where travellers and others who may please to favor them with their custom, may depend on every attention being paid them.

They have now on hand and will constantly keep a stock of the very best liquors and wines—their table will be always supplied with the best provisions—their beds are good—their stabling excellent, with a careful and attentive hostler.

From the known experience of FRANCIS HALL, [who has lived in the house since it became a tavern] they flatter themselves it will be in their power to give satisfaction and they assure their patrons that nothing on their part shall be left undone.

☞ Private families can be accommodated at the shortest notice with either Dinners or Suppers.

Sept. 18. d

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being about to leave this place, takes the liberty to request all who have not been able to settle their accounts with him to call and settle said accounts with Mr. *Robert I. Taylor*, or Mr. *William Bartleman*, either of whose receipts, jointly or separately, shall be good against me.

Samuel M'Claud.

September 18. eo3w

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,

THE Brick Dwelling House and Store, on Fairfax street, between King and Prince streets, together with the Wooden Warehouse an the alley, now occupied by *Lewis Deblois*.

APPLY TO
Jonah Thompson & Son.

September 15. 3taw4w

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Corner of King and Union-streets,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 baskets coarse and fine Salt, by the bushel and in sacks.
50 barrels Whiskey.
1000 wt. Rhode Island Cheese.
Goshen do. in casks.
5000 wt. best green Coffee, in bags.
1000 do. white do.
French Brandy.
Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island, and New England Rum.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, *of the latest importations.*
Sugar, best Muscovado, in hogsheads an barrels.
Do inferior qualities, in do.
Molasses, in hogsheads.
Clover Seed, warranted fresh.
Cotton, in bales and by retail.
Candles, mould and dipped.
Loaf and Lump Sugar.
Spanish Cigars, Hamilton's and Garret's Snuff, in bottles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Pepper, Allspice, Chewing Tobacco, Madder, Copperas, Soal Leather, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &s. &c.

ALSO,

Best Superfine Flour, for private families, a few barrels Corn, and some Seed Oats, Plaister of Paris, &c.

April 17. d

PROPOSALS,

BY
KIMBER AND CONRAD,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
AND
JAMES KENNEDY, SENIOR,
ALEXANDRIA,

For publishing by Subscription,
A GENERAL COLLECTION
OF
VOYAGES AND TRAVELS:

Forming a complete History, of the Origin and Progress of Discovery, by Sea and Land, from the earliest ages to the present time. Preceded by an Historical Introduction, and Critical Catalogue of Books Voyages and Travels: And illustrated adorned with numerous Engravings.

BY JOHN PINKERTON,
AUTHOR OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY, &c.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be handsomely printed. in quarto, on a fine paper and with a new type; and will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

It is expected the work will be completed in ten or twelve volumes, each containing between eight and nine hundred pages of letter press, besides several elegant engravings.

A quarter of a volume, or one number, is proposed to be published en the first day of every month, at 2 dollars, payable on delivery. To non-subscribers the price will be considerably enhanced.

A list of the names of such as patronise this valuable work by subscription, will be published in the last volume.

☞ The English edition sells at 14 dollars a volume.

*** *SUBSCRIPTIONS received by JAMES KENNEDY, senior, Alexandria.*

July 7.

Fishing Utensils.

On SATURDAY, the 23d day of this present month, at 12 o'clock, will be sold, on a liberal credit, to the highest bidder, at the landing commonly called LEAR's, in Fairfax county, Virginia, about 5 miles below Alexandria, TWO SEINES, in complete order, two complete BOATS, about one hundred STRIKING STANDS, and all other necessary untensils for the Fishing Business. Likewise the Landing for the ensuing season. Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

John Smith, & Co.

September 8. 2aw6t

TO EXCHANGE

FOR land in this neighborhood, or property in Washington, my HOUSE on Prince street, substantially built of brick, 22 feet front, 3 stories high—its nearness to the wharf and most commercial part of the river affords many advantages for a store or warehouse. Apply on the premises to

Dr. Ch. Douglass.

September 11. 2aw3w||

Public Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honorable the United States circuit court for the district of Columbia, sitting in Alexandria, on Saturday, the seventh day of OCTOBER next at four o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell, on the premises, at public vendue, for ready money, to the highest bidder, those four adjoining Lots, or pieces of ground, as distinguished on a plan thereof in my hands, by the numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, lying on the west side of Royal street and north of Wolfe street, extending from the intersection of said streets and binding therewith 100 feet on Royal street and 99 feet 5 inches on Wolfe street.

Colin Auld, *Commr.*

August 31, 2awts

Scheme of a Lottery,

For founding a COLLEGE *in Baltimore.*

2 prizes of	20,000	is	40,000
3	10,000		30,000
3	5,000		15,000
2	2,500		5,000
10	1,000		10,000
15	500		7,500
20	200		4,000
50	100		5,000
100	50		5,000
200	20		4,000
3500	15		52,500
3500	12		42,000

7405 Prizes. } Not two to a Prize,
14595 Blanks. }

Of the above Prizes the following are stationary:

First drawn Ticket		500
First do. after	1000 Tickets	500
First do.	2000	500
First do.	3000	500
First do.	4000	500
First do.	5000	500
First do.	6000	500
First do.	7000	500
First do.	8000	500
First do.	9000	500
First do.	10000	500
First do.	11000	1000
First do.	12000	1000
First do.	13000	5000
First do.	14000	1000
First do.	15000	1000
First do.	16000	10000
First do.	17000	1000
First do.	18000	1000
First do.	19000	1000
First do.	20000	1000
First do.	21000	1000
Last drawn Ticket		1000

The above Lottery commences drawing on the first Monday in November next, and will be continued regulary at the rate of fifteen hundred tickets each week until finished.—prizes in the late New-York and Baltimore lotteries, taken in payment for tickets in this.

A correct list of the drawing will be received two or three times a week, and all tickets sold by the subscriber examined free of expence.

Present price of tickets, Ten Dollars Fifty Cents; but will in a few days be raised to Eleven Dollars—

For sale by
Robert Gray.

August 8.

A further Proof
OF
Yarwood's useful Washing Machine.

We the subscribers have found, on trial Joseph Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine to answer fully the intended purpose of washing cloaths of every description, and do heredy recommend them to the public as a great saving of soap, labor and cloaths. Given under our hands this day of June, 1809.

(Signed)

Dorothea Krouse, Cathinder Calder, Ann M'Carren, Martha Abercrombie, Rath Devon, Rebecca Hattersley, Valinda Brown, Elizabeth Black, Jane B. Swann, H. Dick, Susanna Rounsaville, Elizabeth Wilson, Elizabeth Snyder, Nancy Kell, Sarah Kelsenger, Margaret B. Manley, Mary Fendall, Mary Steel, Sarah Fitzhugh, Mary Duffey, Persia Hodgkin, Carolina Hopkins, Sarah B. M'Kenay, Elizabeth Muir, Polly Rhoades, Elizabeth Longden, Ann Snowden, Ann Davies, Mary Bogan, Mary Slade, Betsey Furner, Mary Smith, Sarah G. Janney.

With pleasure I do return my sincere thanks to the above named ladies, and many others who have favored me with their certificates and custom in the purchase of Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine. I find them still in great demand in this place, but finding a very great scarcity of plank to answer the purpose of making them here, I shall in a few days or weeks commence making them to the southward. But will endeavor to supply others at a short notice after my return. I have a few now made on hand, which can be had if applied for soon.

Wm. C. Newton,
Assignee of Joseph Yarwood.

July 24.

N. B. Mr. John Troup will superintend the making, and supplying customers in my absence.

WM. C. NEWTON.

DIRECTIONS HOW TO USE
YARWOOD'S
Patent Washing Machine.

First fill the barrel half full of your finest cloths, than fill the bottom of the Reservoir with hot suds up to the side planks, turn the Crank backwards and forwards so as to make the cloaths fall the hardest against the sides of the barrel for about twenty-five minutes, then use the same suds with a little more soap and hot water for the next finest cloaths, until the suds are unfit for use, then second your cloaths in the same way with boiling suds, after dobing a little soap on the dirtiest parts of the cloaths; then rince them in the machine in warm or cold water.

☞ *Grand Sport.*

THE Fredericksburg Races, will commence on MONDAY, the 9th day of October next, over the Rappahannock Jockey Club Course.

First Day—The great Produce Sweepstakes, thirteen subscribers, at 200 dollars each, no produce no forfeit—2 mile heats.

SUBSCRIBERS.

1. Hay Battaile, the produce of Peruvian by Buzzard.
2. William Taliaferro, [of Bath] the produce of Dido by Dare Devil.
3. John Holmes, the produce of Alexandria by Dare Devil.
4. John Taliaferro, junior, the produce of Milly by Diomed.
5. Robert Fleming, the produce of Virginia, by Dare Devil.
6. Thomas Powell and Richard Johnson, the produce of Columbia, by Dare Devil.
7. George W. Thornton, the produce of Quetlovaca, by Dare Devil.
8. John Carter, [of Bull Run] the produce of Caroline by Diomed.
9. Moses Lipscomb, the produce of Calipso by Archduke.
10. Thomas Turner, the produce of Sibla by Dare Devil.
11. Esme Smock, the produce of Fidget, by Diomed.
12. William C. Willis, the produce of the Shark Mare by Archduke.
13. Daniel McCarty, the produce of Nettle by Dare Devil.

Second day—The Jockey Club Races will commence with a purse of 450 dollars—four mile heats—free for any horse, mare or gelding, being started by a member of the Club.

Third day—The Jockey Club Purse of 225 dollars—two mile heats.

Fourth day—The Jockey Club Purse of 225 dollars—three mile heats.

LADIES' PLATE.

On the same day, a SWEEPSTAKE, for 100 dollars worth of Plated Harness, best three in five—mile heats—28 subscribers and still open to the day of the race.

This being the last meeting during the present club, it is hoped the members will be punctual in the payment of their subscription. For their government I beg leave to insert the 20th article of the constitution.

Article 20th—"On the first day's race in every year, the secretary shall lay on the table, before dinner a list of all such members as have not paid up their subscription.

Hazlewood Farish,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Fredericksburg, 8th Sept 1809 2aw6t

New Publications,

Just received, for sale, by JAMES KENNEDY, sen Bookseller, King-street.

Celebs in search of a wife—very interesting 2 vols.
Faber on the Restoration of the Jews.
Reliques of Robert Burns.
Shakespeare's Poems.
Richardson's Illustrations of Shakespeare.
The works of Mrs. Ann Steele. 2 vols.
The Star in the East, by Dr. Buchanan.
Caledonian Sketches, by sir John Carr.
Mrs. Grant's memoirs of an American Lady.
——————Letters from the Mountains.
Dean's Analytical Guide to Penmanship.
Owenson's Patriotic Sketches of Ireland.
Thaddeus of Warsaw.
Harriott's Struggles thro' Life.
Exiles of Siberia.
Whelpley's Compend of Universal History, an excellent book for young persons recommended by Dr. Smith of Princeton, and Dr Abercrombie of Philadelphia.
The last edition of that much admired work

Conversations on Chemistry.

With additions on the arts of dyeing—tanning and currying

And the 1st vol. of the Medical and Philosophical Journal and Review, now publishing in New York, in numbers.

ALSO,

The best Paper, Stationary and School-Books of the various kinds—Blank Books made to any pattern, with faint lines if required, with Patent Ruling and Binding.

September 19.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he will commence an EVENING SCHOOL, on the 25th of the present month.

Terms, three dollars per quarter; the students furnishing light for themselves—three dollars and seventy five cents if the subscriber supply them with lights. Ink and quills will be furnished gratis.

☞ For any thing pertaining to the mathematics the terms may be known of

J. Paradise.

Sept. 15. eo5t

☞ PRINTING in all its Various branches, handsomely executed with accuracy and dispatch.